



Australian Bureau of Statistics

6202.0 - Labour Force, Australia, May 2013

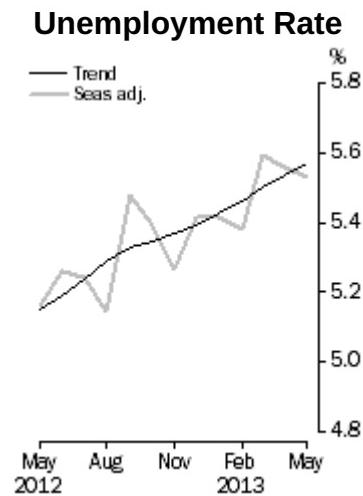
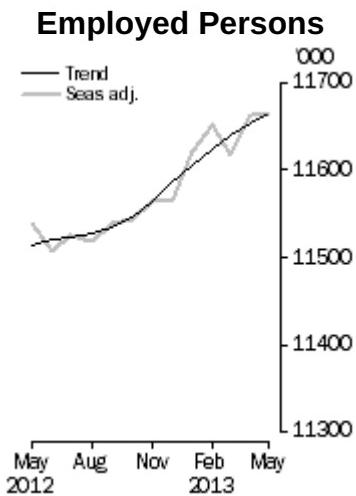
Previous ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 13/06/2013

Summary

Main Features

MAY KEY FIGURES

| | Apr 2013 | May 2013 | Apr 13 to May 13 | May 12 to May 13 |
|---------------------------|----------|----------|------------------|------------------|
| Trend | | | | |
| Employed persons ('000) | 11 654.7 | 11 664.6 | 9.9 | 1.3% |
| Unemployed persons ('000) | 683.0 | 687.7 | 4.7 | 10.1% |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 5.5 | 5.6 | 0.0pts | 0.4pts |
| Participation rate (%) | 65.3 | 65.3 | 0.0pts | 0.0pts |
| Seasonally Adjusted | | | | |
| Employed persons ('000) | 11 662.2 | 11 663.3 | 1.1 | 1.1% |
| Unemployed persons ('000) | 686.5 | 682.9 | -3.6 | 8.7% |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 5.6 | 5.5 | 0.0pts | 0.4pts |
| Participation rate (%) | 65.3 | 65.2 | -0.1pts | -0.2pts |



MAY KEY POINTS

TREND ESTIMATES (MONTHLY CHANGE)

- Employment increased to 11,664,600.
- Unemployment increased to 687,700.
- Unemployment rate at 5.6%.

- Participation rate remained steady at 65.3%.
- Aggregate monthly hours worked increased to 1,634.0 million hours.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES (MONTHLY CHANGE)

- Employment increased 1,100 to 11,663,300. Full-time employment decreased 5,300 to 8,153,600 and part-time employment increased 6,400 to 3,509,600.
- Unemployment decreased 3,600 (0.5%) to 682,900. The number of persons looking for full-time work increased 2,700 to 506,300 and the number of persons looking for part-time work decreased 6,300 to 176,600.
- The unemployment rate at 5.5%.
- The participation rate decreased 0.1 pts to 65.2%.
- Aggregate monthly hours worked decreased 11.5 million hours to 1,628.5 million hours.

LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION (QUARTERLY CHANGE)

- Trend estimates: The labour force underutilisation rate increased to 12.8% from 12.6%.
- Seasonally adjusted estimates: The labour force underutilisation rate increased 0.4 pts to 12.9%. The male labour force underutilisation rate increased 0.4 pts to 11.2%. The female labour force underutilisation rate increased 0.3 pts to 15.0%.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

| ISSUE | Release Date |
|----------------|---------------------|
| June 2013 | 11 July 2013 |
| July 2013 | 8 August 2013 |
| August 2013 | 12 September 2013 |
| September 2013 | 10 October 2013 |
| October 2013 | 7 November 2013 |
| November 2013 | 12 December 2013 |

NOTES RELATING TO MAY ISSUE

See page 5 for details on the following:

- Rebenchmarking of Labour Force estimates
- Online collection in the Labour Force Survey
- New Labour market microdata available.

ANNUAL SEASONAL REANALYSIS

The annual seasonal reanalysis was conducted on April 2013 estimates. See the article on

page 7 of this issue for more information.

NEW LABOUR FORCE SAMPLE DESIGN

The new labour force sample is being phased-in over four month from May to August 2013. See the article on page 10 of this issue for more information.

ROUNDING

Estimates of monthly and quarterly changes shown on the front cover and used in the commentary have been calculated using unrounded estimates, and may be different from, but are more accurate than, movements obtained from the rounded estimates. The graphs on the front cover also depict unrounded estimates.

SAMPLING ERROR

The estimates in this publication are based on a sample survey. Published estimates and the movements derived from them are subject to sampling variability. Standard errors give a measure of sampling variability (see pages 40 and 41). The interval bounded by two standard errors is the 95% confidence interval, which provides a way of looking at the variability inherent in estimates. There is a 95% chance that the true value of the estimate lies within that interval.

MOVEMENTS IN SEASONALLY ADJUSTED SERIES BETWEEN APRIL 2013 AND MAY 2013

| | Monthly change | 95% Confidence interval | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|----|---------|
| Total Employment | 1 100 | -58 700 | to | 60 900 |
| Total Unemployment | -3 600 | -39 000 | to | 31 800 |
| Unemployment rate | 0.0 pts | -0.2 pts | to | 0.2 pts |
| Participation rate | -0.1 pts | -0.5 pts | to | 0.3 pts |

INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070, email client.services@abs.gov.au or Labour Force on Canberra (02) 6252 6525, email labourforce@abs.gov.au.

Labour Force Commentary May 2013

LABOUR FORCE COMMENTARY MAY 2013

NATIONAL ESTIMATES

Australia's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 5.5% in May 2013, compared to 5.6% in April. However, the decrease was less than 0.0 percentage points when calculated using unrounded estimates. The trend unemployment rate rose by less than 0.0 percentage points to 5.6%, after remaining at 5.5% for three months. The number of people unemployed decreased by 3,600 to 682,900 in May 2013 (seasonally adjusted), while in trend terms the number of people unemployed in May 2013 rose by 4,700 people to 687,700.

Each quarter, additional questions are asked to identify how many part-time workers are underemployed. When added to the unemployment rate, this provides a measure of labour underutilisation. In May 2013, there were 908,600 underemployed persons (seasonally adjusted). The underemployment rate increased from 7.1% in February 2013 to 7.4% in May 2013. When added to the unemployment rate, the labour underutilisation rate was 12.9% in May 2013, up from 12.6% in February 2013.

May 2013 saw a decrease in the seasonally adjusted participation rate of 0.1 percentage points to 65.2%. The trend participation rate remained at 65.3% in May 2013.

The seasonally adjusted number of employed people rose by 1,100 in May 2013 to 11,663,300 people. In trend terms, employment increased by 9,900 people to 11,664,600 people in May 2013.

Seasonally adjusted part-time employment rose in May 2013, up 6,400 people to 3,509,600 people while full-time employment fell by 5,300 people to 8,153,600 people. The increase in total employment resulted from:

- an increase in male part-time employment, up 15,700 people
- an increase in male full-time employment, up 2,400 people
- a fall in female part-time employment, down 9,300 people
- a fall in female full-time employment, down 7,800 people.

Despite the increase in total employment, seasonally adjusted aggregate hours worked decreased 11.5 million hours (0.7%) in May 2013 to 1,628.5 million hours.

STATE ESTIMATES

The largest absolute increases in employment were seen in Victoria and South Australia, with increases of 11,400 and 4,700 people respectively (seasonally adjusted). The number of employed people decreased in New South Wales and Western Australia, down 1,700 people and 800 people respectively (seasonally adjusted). (Seasonally adjusted estimates are not published for the territories).

Unemployment rate State and Territories April 2013 and May 2013

| | Trend April % | May % | Seasonally Adjusted April % | May % |
|------------------------------|---------------------|----------|-----------------------------------|----------|
| New South Wales | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.6 |
| Victoria | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 5.4 |
| Queensland | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.8 |
| South Australia | 5.8 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.9 |
| Western Australia | 4.9 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 4.9 |
| Tasmania | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 7.3 |
| Northern Territory | 4.8 | 5.1 | np | np |
| Australian Capital Territory | 4.2 | 4.1 | np | np |

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

ABOUT THE DATA

In May 2013 the ABS commenced the phase-in of the new sample design, as well as expanding the roll out of the offer of online self completion of the Labour Force Survey.

The phase-in of a new survey sample will lead to a short term increase in the standard errors associated with Labour Force data. Standard errors on month-to-month movement estimates are predicted to increase by approximately 10% during this period but will only have a marginal impact on the quality of level estimates. For further details, refer to the article on page 10 in this issue and the Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Sample Design, May 2013 (ABS cat. no. 6269.0). These standard errors are reflected in the table on page 2 in the Notes page.

The simultaneous phase-in of two rotation groups per month between May and August 2013 has resulted in a lower proportion of the sample matched between April 2013 and May 2013. This is reflected in smaller estimates in the gross flows in Table 17 on page 28.

ANNUAL SEASONAL REANALYSIS

The ABS conducted the annual seasonal reanalysis in May to review the continued appropriateness of seasonal factors. The seasonally adjusted and trend estimates released in this issue reflect adjustments made to the data as a result of this reanalysis. As part of ongoing improvements to the seasonal adjustment methods applied to the Labour Force, revisions were made to the way that special account is taken of the variable timing of the commencement of interviews in January. This has resulted in historical revisions being made to the seasonally adjusted estimates for employment and some of its components particularly for the most recent Januaries.

Due to the reanalysis identifying evidence of emerging seasonality, quarterly employment estimates for Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 2006 (ANZSIC06) Division I 'Transport, Postal and Warehousing' and Division N 'Administrative and Support Services' have been changed from non-seasonal to seasonal series for the entire time period. This has resulted in less variability in the time series as the influence of systematic calendar related events have been removed. For further details, refer to the Annual Seasonal Reanalysis article on page 7 of this issue.

What's New in Labour Force

WHAT'S NEW IN LABOUR FORCE

REBENCHMARKING OF QUARTERLY LABOUR FORCE ESTIMATES

Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates released in the April 2013 issue of this publication

were revised, for the period January 2011 to March 2013, to reflect the latest available information on population benchmarks. Quarterly LFS industry and occupation estimates revised for the latest available population benchmarks will be released on 20 June 2013 in Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly, May 2013 (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003). The revisions will be for the period February 2011 to February 2013.

To ensure coherence between ABS main economic indicators, and to ensure these indicators reflect the most up-to-date information, the rebenchmarked quarterly LFS estimates were used in compiling the quarterly Industry hours worked series in the March quarter 2013 Australian National Accounts. Quarterly Industry data relating to indexes of hours worked and unit labour costs were released in the March quarter 2013 issue of Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0) on 5 June 2013. For more information on these estimates, or to obtain the estimates used in the National Accounts, see the National Accounts publication or contact National Accounts on (02) 6252 6711 or national.accounts@abs.gov.au.

ONLINE COLLECTION OF THE LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

In December 2012, the ABS commenced a trial of online self-completion of labour force data from households. This trial was conducted from December 2012 to April 2013 on one rotation group (i.e. one-eighth of the survey sample) and those respondents were offered the option of self-completing the survey online in place of a face-to-face or telephone interview.

From May 2013, the ABS is gradually expanding the offer of online self-completion to all households selected in the Labour Force Survey, commencing with 50% of the two new incoming rotation groups in May 2013 in addition to the trial rotation group. The option of completing via online self-completion was offered to 25% of the total sample in May 2013. The take up rate was 4% of the total survey sample in May - 6% of the two new incoming rotation groups (of which 50% were offered online collection) and 18% of the trial rotation group.

For further information, refer to the feature article Transition to Online Collection of the Labour Force Survey in the April 2013 issue of this publication.

NEW LABOUR MARKET MICRODATA AVAILABLE

The ABS recently released several microdata products from the Labour Statistics Program. The 2010-11 Barriers and Incentives to Labour Force Participation and Retirement and Retirement Intentions topics were released on TableBuilder on 28 May 2013. TableBuilder is an online tool for creating tables and graphs from ABS survey data. The data in this product can be used to obtain a better understanding of the factors that influence people to participate (more) in the labour force and the hours they work, and obtain a better understanding of retirement trends and issues facing older Australians. For more information see

Microdata: Barriers and Incentives to Labour Force Participation, Retirement and Retirement Intentions, July 2010 to June 2011 (cat. no. 6238.0.55.001) on the ABS website.

The May 2012 Employee Earnings and Hours confidentialised unit record file was released on 4 June 2013 and is designed to provide statistics on the composition and distribution of earnings and hours of employees and whether their pay is set by award, collective agreement or individual arrangement. For more information see Microdata: Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia, May 2012 (cat. no. 6306.0.55.001) on the ABS website.

In addition to these new releases, the ABS has a number of microdata products from the Labour Force Survey and Supplementary Surveys available.

The 2008-10 Longitudinal Labour Force Survey confidentialised unit record file was released in December 2012 and combines the results of 56 household surveys, arranged into a structure that allows for labour related data on people, families and households to be analysed over multiple time points. Over the three year period, information has been collected from over 150,000 households, resulting in over 1.8 million records. This data source is useful in understanding the labour market over multiple time points. For more information see Microdata: Longitudinal Labour Force, Australia, 2008-2010 (cat. no. 6602.0).

The ABS also released in December 2012, the February 2012 Labour Force Survey and Labour Mobility confidentialised unit record file. It presents microdata from the February Labour Mobility Supplementary Survey and the February Labour Force Survey. It provides details of employment as at February 2012, as well as labour mobility over a twelve month period ending February 2012. For more information see Microdata: Labour Force Survey and Labour Mobility, Australia, February 2012 (cat. no. 6202.0.30.004).

Article Archive

AUSTRALIAN LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS ARTICLE ARCHIVE: January 2011 - CURRENT

This section provides an archive of articles and analysis published in Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0), promoting the effective use of labour force statistics. Articles are sorted by publication date.

Articles on labour related topics are also regularly released in Australian Labour Market Statistics (cat. no. 6105.0) and Australian Social Trends (cat. no. 4102.0).

Labour Force Survey Archive

| | |
|--|---------------|
| What's new in Labour Force | April 2013 |
| Transition to online collection of the Labour Force Survey | April 2013 |
| Estimating Jobs in the Australian Labour Market | February 2013 |
| Forthcoming improvements to the content of the Labour Force and Labour Supplementary Surveys | January 2013 |
| What's new in Labour Force | January 2013 |
| Understanding the Australian Labour Force using ABS statistics | January 2013 |
| Rebenchmarking of Labour Force Series | November 2012 |
| Upcoming changes to the Labour Force Survey | July 2012 |
| Labour Household Surveys content review and the Labour Force Survey | June 2012 |
| Employment and mining in Queensland, New South Wales and Western Australia | May 2012 |

| | |
|--|---------------|
| ABS Response to recent concerns expressed about employment estimates | April 2012 |
| Population Benchmarks and Labour Force Survey | April 2012 |
| Annual Seasonal Reanalysis | March 2012 |
| Exploring Labour Force Data on joblessness | February 2012 |
| Employment level estimates versus employment to population explained | January 2012 |
| Understanding the Australian Labour Force using ABS statistics | November 2011 |
| Historical Revisions | February 2011 |
| Impact of the floods on the Labour Force Survey | January 2011 |

About this Release

Summary results of the monthly Labour Force Survey containing estimates of employed and unemployed persons classified by sex, full-time/part-time status, states and territories and some age groups; and persons not in the labour force.

History of Changes

This document was added or updated on 23/07/2013.

19/07/2013 - The '*What's New in Labour Force*' page was updated to correct a text error, where December 2013 should read December 2012. Further, clarification was provided as to the take-up rate of the incoming groups for electronic collection - "6% of the sample offered online collection in the new incoming rotation groups" to "6% of the two new incoming rotation groups (of which 50% were offered online collection)".

Explanatory Notes

Explanatory Notes

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This publication contains estimates of the civilian labour force derived from the Labour Force Survey component of the Monthly Population Survey. The full time series for estimates from this publication are also available electronically. More detailed estimates are released one week after this publication in various electronic formats - see Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001) and Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003).

CONCEPTS, SOURCES AND METHODS

2 The conceptual framework used in Australia's Labour Force Survey aligns closely with the standards and guidelines set out in Resolutions of International Conferences of Labour Statisticians. Descriptions of the underlying concepts and structure of Australia's labour force statistics, and the sources and methods used in compiling the estimates, are presented in Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001) which is available on the ABS website <<https://www.abs.gov.au>>.

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

3 The Labour Force Survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (currently approximately 29,000 houses, flats, etc.) and a list sample of non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.), and covers approximately 0.33% of the civilian population of Australia aged 15 years and over.

4 Information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by specially trained interviewers using computer-assisted interviewing, or self-completion online.

5 Households selected for the Labour Force Survey are interviewed each month for eight months, with one-eighth of the sample being replaced each month. The first interview is generally conducted face-to-face. Subsequent interviews are conducted by telephone (if acceptable to the respondent).

6 From December 2012 to April 2013, the ABS conducted a trial of online electronic data collection. Respondents in one rotation group (i.e. one-eighth of the survey sample) were offered the option of self completing their labour force survey questionnaire online instead of via a face-to-face or telephone interview. From May 2013, the ABS has commenced the expansion of the offer of online electronic collection to each new incoming rotation group. For more information see the article in the April 2013 issue of this publication.

7 The interviews are generally conducted during the two weeks beginning on the Sunday between the 5th and 11th of each month. The information obtained relates to the week before the interview (i.e. the reference week). Each year, to deal with operational difficulties involved with collecting and processing the Labour Force Survey around the Christmas and New Year holiday period, interviews for December start four weeks after November interviews start, and January interviews start five weeks after December interviews start. As a result, January interviewing may commence as early as the 7th or as late as the 13th, depending on the year. Occasionally, circumstances that present significant operational difficulties for survey collection can result in a change to the normal pattern for the start of interviewing.

8 Estimates from the Labour Force Survey are usually published first in this publication 32 days after the commencement of interviews for that month, with the exception of estimates for each December which are usually published 39 days after the commencement of interviews.

SCOPE OF SURVEY

9 The Labour Force Survey includes all persons aged 15 years and over except members of the permanent defence forces, certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments customarily excluded from census and estimated population counts, overseas residents in Australia, and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed

in Australia.

COVERAGE

10 In the Labour Force Survey, coverage rules are applied which aim to ensure that each person is associated with only one dwelling, and hence has only one chance of selection. The coverage rules are necessarily a balance between theoretical and operational considerations. Nevertheless, the chance of a person being enumerated at two separate dwellings in the survey is considered to be negligible.

POPULATION BENCHMARKS

11 The Labour Force Survey estimates are calculated in such a way as to add to independent estimates of the civilian population aged 15 years and over (population benchmarks). These population benchmarks are based on the most recently released estimates of Final and Preliminary quarterly Estimated Resident Population (ERP). For information on the methodology used to produce the ERP see Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0). Since the most recently released ERP estimates lag the current time period for Labour Force estimates by nine months, the Labour Force population benchmarks are created by projecting forward three quarters past the most recently released quarterly ERP estimates. The projection is based on the historical pattern of each population component - births, deaths, interstate migration and net overseas migration (NOM). Projected estimates of NOM are supplemented with other data sources to better forecast population changes in the short-term. The main data source is the forecasts published by the Department of Immigration & Citizenship in the publication **The Outlook for Net Overseas Migration**.

12 Commencing in March 2010, the ERP series has been revised twice-yearly, in the March and September quarter issues of Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0). This biannual revision cycle incorporates more up to date information available for NOM. From November 2012, each biannual revision to ERP estimates have been used to update the population benchmarks used in creating the Labour Force Survey estimates, usually resulting in revisions to approximately the last two years of the historical time series.

13 Every five years, the ERP series are revised to incorporate additional information available from the latest Census of Population and Housing (Census). Labour Force Survey population benchmarks, and the estimates, are revised following this five-yearly revision in the ERP. The process of incorporating the revised population benchmarks is referred to as 'rebasing'. From the February 2009 issue of this publication, labour force estimates have been compiled using population benchmarks based on the results of the 2006 Census. Revisions were made in the February 2009 issue to historical Labour Force estimates from June 2001 to January 2009. The next rebasing based on the Census will be following the release of the 2011 Census-based ERP estimates, which will incorporate revisions back 20 years to 1991, the same revision period selected for revisions to historical ERP. This revision will be released in the January 2014 issue of this publication. For more information on revised ERP estimates, refer to the June 2012 issue of Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0) released in December 2012.

14 In between Censuses, the ABS revises the Labour Force population benchmarks using the latest ERP according to the paragraphs above. These were introduced in the July 2010, November 2012 and April 2013 issues and the next update will be introduced in the October 2013 issue. From the April 2014 issue, after the Census rebasing has been published in the January 2014 issue, rebenchmarking will be undertaken quarterly in the April, July, October

and January issues. For more information, refer to the article Rebenchmarking of Labour Force Series in the November 2012 issue of this publication.

ESTIMATION METHOD

15 The estimation method used in the Labour Force Survey is Composite Estimation, which was introduced in May 2007. Composite Estimation combines data collected in the previous six months with current month's data to produce the current month's estimates, thereby exploiting the high correlation between overlapping samples across months in the Labour Force Survey. The Composite Estimator combines the previous and current month's data by applying different factors according to length of time in the survey. After these factors are applied, the seven months of data are weighted to align with current month population benchmarks. For details see Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics, 2007 (cat. no. 6292.0).

COMPARABILITY OF SERIES

16 From April 1986, the definition of employed persons was changed to include persons who worked without pay between 1 and 14 hours per week in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers). For further information, see paragraphs 22 and 23 of the Explanatory Notes in the February 2003 issue of Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6203.0).

17 The ABS introduced telephone interviewing into the Labour Force Survey in August 1996. Implementation was phased in for each new sample group from August 1996 to February 1997. During the period of implementation, the new method produced different estimates than would have been obtained under the old methodology. The effect dissipated over the final months of implementation and was no longer discernible from February 1997. The estimates for February 1997 and onwards are directly comparable to estimates for periods prior to August 1996. For further details, see the feature article in the June 1997 issue of Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6203.0).

18 From April 2001 the Labour Force Survey has been conducted using a redesigned questionnaire containing additional data items and some minor definitional changes. The definition of unemployed persons was changed to include all persons who were waiting to start work and were available to start in the reference week. This change was introduced in February 2004, when historical unit record data were revised from April 2001 to January 2004. This revision created a small trend break at April 2001 in unemployed persons and unemployment rate series. For further details, see Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics (cat. no. 6292.0), released in December 2003.

19 Core labour force series were revised in April 2001 for the period April 1986 to March 2001 for the remaining definitional changes introduced with the redesigned questionnaire, to reduce the impact of the changes on labour force series. For further details, see Information Paper: Implementing the Redesigned Labour Force Survey Questionnaire (cat. no. 6295.0) and Information Paper: Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey (cat. no. 6232.0).

20 In May 2007, an improved method of estimation, known as composite estimation, was introduced into the Labour Force Survey. In introducing this change, the ABS revised unit record data from April 2001 to April 2007 based on the new estimation method. While estimates for periods prior to April 2001 are unrevised and were compiled using a different estimation method, no trend break was identified in the employed persons series. Also, no change was identified in the trend breaks in the unemployed persons and unemployment rate series which arose with the introduction of a redesigned survey form in April 2001 (as

noted above in paragraph 19). For further details, see Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics, 2007 (cat. no. 6292.0).

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY SAMPLE

21 The current Labour Force Survey sample has been selected using information collected in the 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

22 The majority of this sample was phased in over the period November 2007 to June 2008, with one-eighth of this portion of the sample being introduced every month. Such a pattern of implementation means that any changes to labour force estimates due to differences between the two samples, or any other influences, were spread over the eight months. The remainder of the sample (about 20% of the total), which covers less settled areas and non-private dwellings was rotated in full for New South Wales, Western Australia, Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory in March 2008, and for Victoria, Queensland, South Australia and Tasmania in April 2008.

23 As one of a range of ABS savings initiatives for the 2008-09 financial year, there was a 24% reduction in the LFS sample size for the period July 2008 to August 2009, relative to the June 2008 sample size. The sample reduction was reversed from September 2009 to December 2009, with December 2009 estimates being the first produced under the fully reinstated sample.

24 A new Labour Force Survey sample, based on the 2011 Census of Population and Housing, is being introduced over four months - May 2013 to August 2013. Two rotation groups (i.e. one-quarter of the survey sample) will be introduced each month. The increased sample rotation will have an impact on the quality of estimates. Movement standard errors will increase by approximately 10%, representing an increase on the standard error on the Australian monthly change in employment from 27,000 to approximately 29,700 in May. This is an improvement on the 22% increase in movement standard errors reported in Labour Force, Australia, July 2012 (cat. no. 6202.0) because the multipliers used in composite estimation have since been optimised during the phase-in to reduce the impact of the increase in rotation. Due to the use of composite estimation, there will also be a marginal impact on the quality of level estimates. Gross Flows analysis will be impacted by the sample phase-in with between 60% to 70% of the sample available for matching between the current and previous months instead of the usual 80%. After the transition to the new sample, the quality of level and movement estimates will move to the quality designed for under the 2011 sample design and will be of similar quality as the 2006 sample design. For further details, see Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Sample Design (cat. no. 6269.0) released on 30 May 2013.

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

25 Two types of error are possible in an estimate based on a sample survey: sampling error and non-sampling error.

26 Sampling error occurs because a sample, rather than the entire population, is surveyed. One measure of the likely difference resulting from not including all dwellings in the survey is given by the standard error. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included in the survey, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors. Standard errors of key estimates for the latest month and of movements since the previous month of these estimates are shown in

the standard errors section of this publication. Standard errors for other estimates and other movements may be calculated by using the spreadsheet contained in Labour Force Survey Standard Errors, Data Cube (cat. no. 6298.0.55.001) which is available free of charge on the ABS website <<https://www.abs.gov.au>>.

27 Non-sampling error arises from inaccuracies in collecting, recording and processing the data. Every effort is made to minimise reporting error by the careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and efficient data processing procedures. Non-sampling error also arises because information cannot be obtained from all persons selected in the survey. The Labour Force Survey receives a high level of co-operation from individuals in selected dwellings, with the average response rate over the last year being 97%. See Glossary for definition of response rate.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATION

28 Seasonal adjustment is a means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation from the series so that the effects of other influences on the series can be more clearly recognised. Seasonal adjustment does not aim to remove the irregular or non-seasonal influences which may be present in any particular month. This means that month-to-month movements of the seasonally adjusted estimates may not be reliable indicators of trend behaviour.

29 The Labour Force Survey uses the concurrent seasonal adjustment method to derive seasonal factors. Concurrent seasonal adjustment uses data up to the current month to estimate seasonal factors for the current and all previous months. This process can result in revisions each month to estimates for earlier periods. However, in most instances, the only noticeable revisions will be to the seasonally adjusted estimates for the previous month and one year prior to the current month.

30 The revision properties of the seasonally adjusted and trend estimates can be improved by the use of Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) modelling. ARIMA modelling relies on the characteristics of the series being analysed to project future period data. The projected values are temporary, intermediate values, that are only used internally to improve the estimation of the seasonal factors. The projected data do not affect the original estimates and are discarded at the end of the seasonal adjustment process. The Labour Force Survey uses an ARIMA model for 95% of the individual time series. The ARIMA model is assessed as part of the annual reanalysis. For further details, see the feature article in the October 2004 issue of Australian Economic Indicators (cat. no. 1350.0).

31 Seasonal adjustment is able to remove the effect of events which occur at the same time in the survey every year. However, there are some events, like holidays, which are not always at the same time in the survey cycle or which are not at the same time across Australia. The effects of these types of events on Labour Force Survey estimates cannot in all cases be removed, because the pattern of their effects cannot be determined. However, two events for which adjustment is made in the seasonally adjusted series are the January interview start date and the timing of Easter. For further details, see Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics (cat. no. 6292.0) released in December 2003.

32 While seasonal factors for the complete time series are estimated each month, they will continue to be reviewed annually at a more detailed level to take into account each additional year's original data. This annual review will not normally result in significant changes to published estimates. The next review is scheduled to be released with the January 2014 issue of this publication, to coincide with the 20 year rebasing of the labour

force estimates.

33 The smoothing of seasonally adjusted series to produce 'trend' series reduces the impact of the irregular component of the seasonally adjusted series. These trend estimates are derived by applying a 13-term Henderson-weighted moving average to all months except the last six. The last six monthly trend estimates are obtained by applying surrogates of the Henderson average to the seasonally adjusted series. Trend estimates are used to analyse the underlying behaviour of a series over time.

34 While this smoothing technique enables estimates to be produced for the latest month, it does result in revisions in addition to those caused by the revision of seasonally adjusted estimates. Generally, revisions due to the use of surrogates of the Henderson average become smaller, and after three months have a negligible impact on the series.

35 Trend estimates are published for the Northern Territory in table 10 and for the Australian Capital Territory in table 11. Unadjusted series for the two Territories have shown, historically, a high degree of variability, which can lead to considerable revisions to the seasonally adjusted estimates each month when seasonal factors are estimated. For this reason, seasonally adjusted estimates are not currently published for the two Territories. In addition, caution should be exercised in the interpretation of trend estimates for the two Territories, particularly for the three most recent months, where revisions may be relatively large.

36 For further information, see A Guide to Interpreting Time Series - Monitoring Trends (cat. no. 1349.0) or contact the Assistant Director, Time Series Analysis on (02) 6252 6345 or email time.series.analysis@abs.gov.au.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

37 Users may also wish to refer to the following publications:

- Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide (cat.no. 6103.0). This publication is a reference guide for users of Labour Force Survey data standard products.
- Australian Labour Market Statistics (cat. no. 6105.0). This publication presents key indicators of the labour market, articles on a range of labour market issues, and information about the latest developments in the labour statistics program. For further information about this publication, please contact Labour Market Statistics on (02) 6252 7206.

38 ABS information about the labour market can be found on the Topics @ a Glance page on the ABS website <<https://www.abs.gov.au>>.

39 Information about current publications and other products released by the ABS is available from the statistics page on the ABS website. The ABS also issues a daily release advice on the website, Upcoming Product Releases, which details products to be released in the week ahead.

DATA AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

40 As well as the statistics included in this and related publications, the ABS may have other

relevant data available. Inquiries should be made to the Labour Force contact officer on (02) 6252 6525, email labourforce@abs.gov.au or to any ABS office.

EFFECTS OF ROUNDING

41 Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. Estimates of movement shown in this publication are obtained by taking the difference of unrounded estimates. The movement estimate is then rounded. Where a discrepancy occurs between the reported movement and the difference of the rounded estimates, the reported movement will be more accurate.

SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

42 SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| Symbol | Definition |
|-----------|---------------------------------|
| '000 | thousands |
| % | percentage |
| ABS | Australian Bureau of Statistics |
| CAI | computer assisted interviewing |
| cat. no. | catalogue number |
| ERP | estimated resident population |
| f/t | full time |
| LFS | Labour Force Survey |
| p/t | part time |
| pts | percentage points |
| Seas adj. | seasonally adjusted |
| TAFE | Technical and Further Education |

Glossary

GLOSSARY

Actively looking for work

Includes writing, telephoning or applying to an employer for work; answering an advertisement for a job; checking noticeboards; being registered with Centrelink as a jobseeker; checking or registering with any other employment agency; advertising or tendering for work; and contacting friends or relatives.

Actual hours of work

Actual hours of work refers to a specified reference period and includes:

- hours actually worked during normal periods of work;
- time spent in addition to hours worked during normal periods of work (including

overtime);

- time spent at the place of work on activities such as the preparation of the workplace, repairs and maintenance, preparation and cleaning of tools, and the preparation of receipts, time sheets and reports;
- time spent at the place of work waiting or standing by; and
- time corresponding to short rest periods.

Excluded are:

- hours paid for but not worked, such as paid annual leave, public holidays or paid sick leave;
- meal breaks; and
- time spent on travel to and from work (excluding some self-employed).

For multiple job holders actual hours worked should equal the hours worked at all jobs.

Aggregate monthly hours worked

Aggregate monthly hours worked measures the total number of actual hours worked by employed persons in a calendar month. It differs from the actual hours worked estimates (and the usual hours worked estimates) since these refer only to the hours worked in the reference week.

The methodology used to produce aggregate monthly hours worked means that these are synthetic estimates. Seasonally adjusted and trend estimates of aggregate monthly hours worked are available for the period July 1978 onwards.

Further information on the methodology used to produce the aggregate monthly hours worked estimates is available on the ABS website in **Information Paper: Expansion of Hours Worked Estimates from the Labour Force Survey** (cat. no. 6290.0.55.001).

Actual and usual hours worked cannot be aggregated across time to produce either quarterly or annual estimates as they relate to only a single week in the month. In contrast, aggregate monthly hours worked estimates are a true monthly measure, and may be aggregated across time to produce both quarterly and annual estimates.

Attending full time education

Persons aged 15-24 years enrolled at secondary or high school or enrolled as a full time student at a Technical and Further Education (TAFE) college, university, or other educational institution in the reference week.

Attending school

Persons aged 15-19 years enrolled at secondary or high school in the reference week.

Attending tertiary educational institution full time

Persons aged 15-24 years enrolled full time at a TAFE college, university, or other educational institution in the reference week, except those persons aged 15-19 years who were still attending school.

Civilian population aged 15 years and over

All usual residents of Australia aged 15 years and over except members of the permanent defence forces, certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments customarily excluded from census and estimated population counts, overseas residents in Australia, and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

Composite Estimation

The estimation methodology used in the Labour Force Survey. Composite Estimation uses sample responses from nearby months as well as from the reference month to derive estimates for the reference month. This approach achieves gains in efficiency by exploiting the high similarity between the responses provided by the same respondent in previous months. For details see Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics, 2007 (cat. no. 6292.0).

Employed

All persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week:

- worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers); or
- worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); or
- were employees who had a job but were not at work and were:
 - away from work for fewer than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; or
 - away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four week period to the end of the reference week; or
 - away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement; or
 - on strike or locked out; or
 - on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job; or
- were employers or own account workers, who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

Employment to population ratio

For any group, the number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian population in the same group.

Estimated resident population (ERP)

Estimated resident population (ERP), is Australia's official measure of the population of Australia and is based on the concept of usual residence. It refers to all people, regardless of nationality, citizenship or legal status, who usually live in Australia, with the exception of foreign diplomatic personnel and their families. It includes usual residents who are overseas for fewer than 12 months. It excludes overseas visitors who are in Australia for fewer than 12 months. Refer to Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).

Flow estimates

Flow estimates are a measure of activity over a given period. For example, aggregate monthly hours worked is a measure of the total number of hours worked in a calendar

month.

Full time workers

Employed persons who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and those who, although usually working fewer than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.

Gross flows

The matching of respondents who report in consecutive months enables analysis of the transition of individuals between the different labour force status classifications, referred to as the matched sample. The transition counts between the different labour force status classifications from one point in time to the next are commonly referred to as gross flows.

The figures presented in gross flows are presented in original terms only and do not align with published labour force estimates. The gross flows figures are derived from the matched sample between consecutive months, which after taking account of the sample rotation and varying non-response in each month is approximately 80 percent of the sample.

Caution should be exercised when analysing these gross flows data due to:

- the figures presented sum to approximately 80 percent of the population values as the gross flows data are based on the matched sample only;
- there is no adjustment applied to account for changes due to seasonal patterns (referred to commonly as seasonal adjustment); and
- the estimates of relative sizes of each transition class are subject to bias due to the matched sample being a non-representative sample.

Labour force

For any group, persons who were employed or unemployed, as defined.

Labour force status

A classification of the civilian population aged 15 years and over into employed, unemployed or not in the labour force, as defined. The definitions conform closely to the international standard definitions adopted by the International Conferences of Labour Statisticians.

Labour force underutilisation rate

The sum of the number of persons unemployed and the number of persons in underemployment, expressed as a proportion of the labour force.

Long-term unemployed

The number of persons unemployed for 52 weeks or over.

Long-term unemployment ratio

The number of long-term unemployed persons, expressed as a percentage of the total unemployed population.

Market sector

The market sector is an industry grouping comprising the following industries: Agriculture, forestry and fishing; Mining; Manufacturing; Electricity, gas, water and waste services; Construction; Wholesale trade; Retail trade; Accommodation and food services; Transport, postal and warehousing; Information media and telecommunications; Finance and insurance services; Rental, hiring and real estate services; Professional, scientific and technical services; Administrative and support services; Arts and recreation services; and Other services. Refer to Australian National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods (cat. no. 5216.0).

Non-market Sector

The non-market sector is an industry grouping comprising the following industries: Education and training; Public administration & safety; and Health care and social assistance. Refer to Australian National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods (cat. no. 5216.0).

Not in labour force

Persons who were not in the categories employed or unemployed, as defined.

Participation rate

For any group, the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.

Part time workers

Employed persons who usually worked fewer than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and either did so during the reference week or were not at work during the reference week.

Response rate

The number of fully responding dwellings expressed as a percentage of the total number of dwellings excluding sample loss. Examples of sample loss include: dwellings where all persons are out of scope and/or coverage; vacant dwellings; dwellings under construction; dwellings converted to non-dwellings; derelict dwellings; and demolished dwellings.

Seasonally adjusted series

A time series of estimates with the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation removed. See Explanatory Notes paragraphs 28 to 32 for more detail.

Stock estimates

Stock estimates are a measure of certain attributes at a point in time and can be thought of as **stocktakes**. For example, the total number of employed persons is an account of the number of people who were considered employed in the Labour Force Survey reference week.

Trend series

A smoothed seasonally adjusted series of estimates. See Explanatory Notes paragraphs 33 to 36 for more detail.

Underemployment rate

The number of underemployed workers expressed as a percentage of the labour force.

Underemployed workers

Employed persons aged 15 years and over who want, and are available for, more hours of work than they currently have. They comprise:

- persons employed part time who want to work more hours and are available to start work with more hours, either in the reference week or in the four weeks subsequent to the survey; or
- persons employed full time who worked part time hours in the reference week for economic reasons (such as being stood down or insufficient work being available). It is assumed that these people wanted to work full time in the reference week and would have been available to do so.

Unemployed

Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week, and:

- had actively looked for full time or part time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and were available for work in the reference week; or
- were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then.

Unemployed looking for full time work

Unemployed persons who:

- actively looked for full time work; or
- were waiting to start a new full time job.

Unemployed looking for part time work

Unemployed persons who:

- actively looked for part time work only; or
- were waiting to start a new part time job.

Unemployment rate

For any group, the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

Unemployment to population ratio

For any group, the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian population in the same group.

Usual hours of work

Usual hours of work refers to a typical period rather than to a specified reference period. The concept of usual hours applies both to persons at work and to persons temporarily absent from work, and is defined as the hours worked during a typical week or day. Actual hours worked (for a specific reference period) may differ from usual hours worked due to illness, vacation, strike, overtime work, a change of job, or similar reasons.

Quality Declaration - Summary

QUALITY DECLARATION - SUMMARY

INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT

Labour Force statistics are compiled from the Labour Force Survey which is conducted each month throughout Australia as part of the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) household survey program. For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, please see ABS Institutional Environment.

RELEVANCE

The Labour Force Survey provides monthly information about the labour market activity of Australia's resident civilian population aged 15 years and over. The Labour Force Survey is designed to primarily provide estimates of employment and unemployment for the whole of Australia and, secondarily, for each state and territory.

TIMELINESS

The Labour Force Survey enumeration begins on the Sunday between the 5th and 11th of the month, except for the Christmas and New Year holiday period. In December enumerations starts between the 3rd and 9th (4 weeks after November enumeration begins). In January enumeration starts between the 7th and 13th (5 weeks after December enumeration begins).

Key estimates from the Labour Force Survey are published in two stages. The first, Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0), is released 32 days after the commencement of enumeration for the month, with the exception of estimates for December which are published 39 days after the commencement of enumeration.

The second stage includes detailed data that were not part of the first stage and are published in Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001) and Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003). The second stage is released 7 days after the first stage.

ACCURACY

The Labour Force Survey is based on a sample of private dwellings (approximately 29,000 houses, flats etc) and non-private dwellings, such as hotels and motels. The sample covers

about 0.33% of the Australian civilian population aged 15 years or over. The Labour Force Survey is designed primarily to provide estimates of key labour force statistics for the whole of Australia and, secondarily, for each state and territory.

Two types of error are possible in an estimate based on a sample survey: non-sampling error and sampling error.

Non-sampling error arises from inaccuracies in collecting, recording and processing the data. Every effort is made to minimise reporting error by the careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and efficient data processing procedures. Non-sampling error also arises because information cannot be obtained from all persons selected in the survey. The Labour Force Survey receives a high level of cooperation, with an average response rate for the last year being 97%.

Sampling error occurs because a sample, rather than the entire population, is surveyed. One measure of the likely difference resulting from not including all dwellings in the survey is given by the standard error. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included in the survey, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors.

Standard errors of key estimates and movements since the previous month are available in Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0). The standard error of other estimates and movements may be calculated by using the spreadsheet contained in Labour Force Survey Standard Errors, Data Cube (cat. no. 6298.0.55.001).

COHERENCE

The ABS has been conducting the Labour Force Survey each month since February 1978. While seeking to provide a high degree of consistency and comparability over time by minimising changes to the survey, sound survey practice requires careful and continuing maintenance and development to maintain the integrity of the data and the efficiency of the collection.

The changes which have been made to the Labour Force Survey have included changes in sampling methods, estimation methods, concepts, data item definitions, classifications, and time series analysis techniques. In introducing these changes the ABS has generally revised previous estimates to ensure consistency and coherence with current estimates. For a full list of changes made to the Labour Force Survey see Chapter 20 in Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001).

INTERPRETABILITY

The key estimates from the Labour Force Survey are available as original, seasonally adjusted and trend series. Seasonal adjustment is a means of removing the effects of normal seasonal variation from the series so other influences on the series can be more clearly recognised. Seasonal adjustment does not aim to remove the irregular influences which may be present and therefore month-to-month movements may not be reliable indicators of underlying behaviour. To assist in interpreting the underlying behaviour, the ABS produces the trend series by smoothing the seasonally adjusted series to reduce the impact of the irregular component. For further information, see A Guide to Interpreting Time Series - Monitoring Trends (cat. no. 1349.0).

Further information on the terminology and other technical aspects associated with statistics from the Labour Force Survey can be found in the publication Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0), which contains detailed Explanatory Notes, Standard Error information and a Glossary.

ACCESSIBILITY

Please see the Related Information tab for the list of products that are available from this collection.

What If

WHAT IF...? REVISIONS TO TREND ESTIMATES

EFFECT OF NEW SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES ON TREND ESTIMATES

TREND REVISIONS

Each time new seasonally adjusted estimates become available, trend estimates are revised. This revision is a combined result of the concurrent seasonal adjustment process and the application of surrogates of the Henderson average to the seasonally adjusted series (see paragraphs 28 to 36 of the Explanatory Notes).

The examples in the tables below show two illustrative scenarios and the consequent revisions to previous trend estimates of employment and the unemployment rate. The revisions in the scenarios are due to the use of surrogates of the Henderson average, as the impact of revision of seasonally adjusted estimates can not be estimated in advance.

1 The June seasonally adjusted estimate is **higher** than the May estimate by:

0.24% for employment

2.20% for the unemployment rate

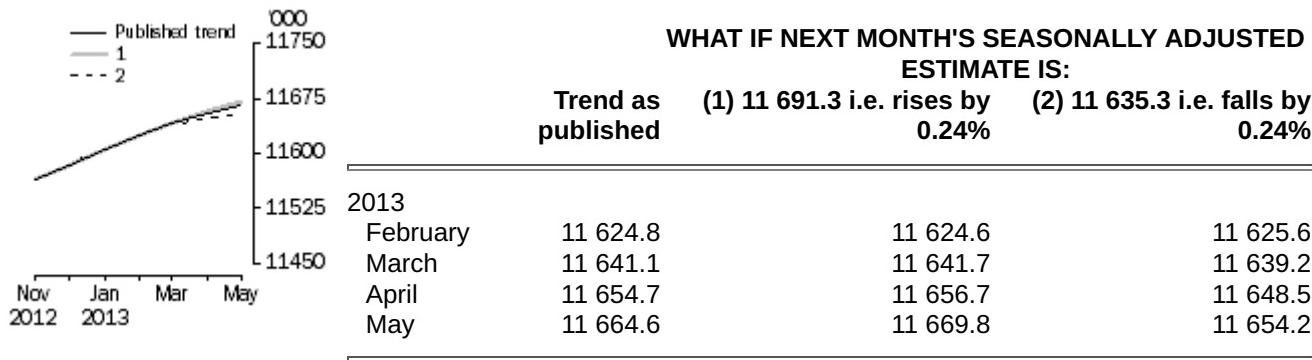
2 The June seasonally adjusted estimate is **lower** than the May estimate by:

0.24% for employment

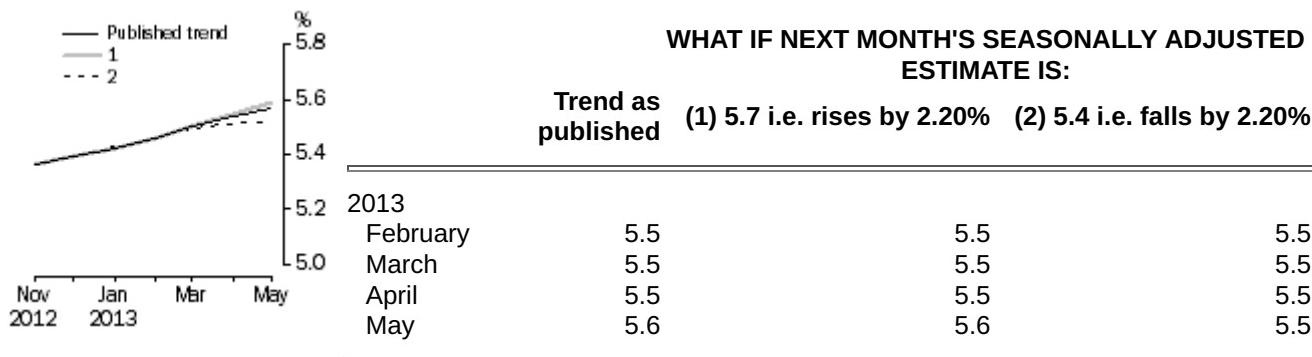
2.20% for the unemployment rate

The percentage changes of 0.24% and 2.20% represent the average absolute monthly percentage changes in employment and the unemployment rate respectively. Estimates in the graphs have been calculated using unrounded estimates, and may be different from, but more accurate than, rounded estimates depicted in the corresponding table.

Employment



Unemployment Rate



Data Cubes (I-Note) - Data Cubes

Gross flows figures lower this month due to the phase-in of the new sample design, with the rotation of two rotation groups rather than the usual one rotation group. See feature article in May 2013 issue of this publication for more information.

Standard Errors

STANDARD ERRORS

STANDARD ERRORS

The estimates in this publication are based on information gained from the occupants of a sample survey of dwellings. Because the entire population is not surveyed, the published estimates are subject to sampling error. The most common way of quantifying such sampling error is to calculate the standard error for the published estimate or statistic. For more information, see paragraphs 25 to 27 of the Explanatory Notes.

LEVEL ESTIMATES

To illustrate, let us say the published level estimate for employed persons aged 15-19 years is 700,000 and the associated standard error is 9,000. The standard error is then used to interpret the level estimate of 700,000. For instance, the standard error of 9,000 indicates that:

- There are approximately two chances in three that the real value falls within the range 691,000 to 709,000 ($700,000 + \text{or} - 9,000$)
- There are approximately nineteen chances in twenty that the real value falls within the range 682,000 to 718,000 ($700,000 + \text{or} - 18,000$).

The real value in this case is the result we would obtain if we could enumerate the total population.

The following table shows the standard errors for this month's level estimates.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | AUSTRALIA |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|------|------|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | NSW Vic. Qld SA WA Tas. NT ACT Males Females Persons |
| Aged 15 years and over | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employed | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Full time | '000 | 20.7 | 21.0 | 15.4 | 6.8 | 10.1 | 2.7 | 3.9 | 2.4 | 27.3 | 19.6 | 32.9 |
| Part time | '000 | 14.8 | 13.7 | 10.3 | 5.0 | 7.1 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 11.4 | 17.9 | 22.2 |
| Total | '000 | 22.8 | 25.7 | 17.6 | 7.9 | 11.0 | 3.2 | 4.7 | 2.5 | 29.7 | 27.5 | 37.3 |
| Unemployed | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Looking for f/t work | '000 | 9.0 | 7.2 | 6.6 | 2.9 | 3.8 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 10.6 | 8.7 | 13.8 |
| Looking for p/t work | '000 | 5.2 | 4.5 | 3.4 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 4.8 | 6.3 | 8.0 |
| Total | '000 | 10.5 | 8.6 | 7.2 | 3.3 | 4.5 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 11.7 | 10.8 | 16.1 |
| Labour force | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| '000 | 23.1 | 26.5 | 18.0 | 8.0 | 11.1 | | 3.3 | 5.0 | 2.5 | 30.5 | 28.2 | 38.0 |
| Not in labour force | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| '000 | 21.3 | 24.0 | 15.8 | 7.1 | 10.8 | | 3.1 | 3.7 | 2.3 | 25.1 | 29.5 | 34.7 |
| Unemployment rate | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Looking for f/t work | pts | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Looking for p/t work | pts | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Total | pts | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Participation rate | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| pts | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | | 0.8 | 2.8 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Aged 15-19 years | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employed | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Full time | '000 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 4.2 | 3.3 | 4.9 |
| Part time | '000 | 4.8 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 5.4 | 6.2 | 7.9 |
| Total | '000 | 5.4 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 1.9 | 2.8 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 6.5 | 6.7 | 9.1 |
| Unemployed | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Looking for f/t work | '000 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 4.5 |
| Looking for p/t work | '000 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 4.6 |
| Total | '000 | 4.0 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 6.5 |
| Labour force | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| '000 | 5.9 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 2.1 | 3.0 | | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 9.8 |
| Not in labour force | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| '000 | 8.4 | 6.7 | 5.5 | 2.5 | 3.9 | | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 8.8 | 8.1 | 12.3 |
| Unemployment rate | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Looking for f/t work | pts | 4.2 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 4.5 | 3.6 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 7.2 | 2.2 | 3.4 | 1.9 |
| Looking for p/t work | pts | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 4.3 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| Total | pts | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| Participation rate | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| pts | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 1.9 | | 2.6 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.7 |
| Unemployment to population ratio - looking for f/t work | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | pts | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 |

MOVEMENT ESTIMATES

The following example illustrates how to use the standard error to interpret a movement estimate. Let us say that one month the published level estimate for females employed part-time in Australia is 1,890,000; the next month the published level estimate is 1,900,000 and the associated standard error for the movement estimate is 11,900. The standard error is then used to interpret the published movement estimate of 10,000. For instance, the standard error of 11,900 indicates that:

- There are approximately two chances in three that the real movement between the two months falls within the range - 1,900 to 21,900 (10,000 + or - 11,900)
- There are approximately nineteen chances in twenty that the real movement falls within the range - 13,800 to 33,800 (10,000 + or - 23,800).

The following table shows the standard errors for this month's movement estimates.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | AUSTRALIA |
|---|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | NSW Vic. Qld SA WA Tas. NT ACT Males Females Persons |
| Aged 15 years and over | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employed | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Full time | '000 | 15.2 | 12.1 | 10.8 | 4.2 | 7.1 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 19.2 | 14.0 | 24.3 |
| Part time | '000 | 9.8 | 8.3 | 6.8 | 3.0 | 4.4 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 8.8 | 13.0 | 15.6 |
| Total | '000 | 18.3 | 14.9 | 14.7 | 6.0 | 9.1 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 21.2 | 19.3 | 29.9 |
| Unemployed | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Looking for f/t work | '000 | 9.6 | 8.0 | 7.8 | 3.2 | 4.2 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 11.5 | 9.4 | 15.1 |
| Looking for p/t work | '000 | 5.9 | 4.9 | 3.8 | 1.8 | 3.0 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 5.4 | 7.3 | 9.1 |
| Total | '000 | 11.2 | 9.4 | 8.8 | 3.6 | 5.2 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 12.7 | 11.9 | 17.7 |
| Labour force | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Not in labour force | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| '000 | 18.9 | 15.3 | 15.6 | 6.4 | 9.5 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 21.9 | 20.0 | 30.9 | |
| Total | '000 | 17.0 | 14.2 | 14.0 | 5.6 | 8.1 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 16.9 | 20.9 | 27.8 |
| Unemployment rate | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Looking for f/t work | pts | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Looking for p/t work | pts | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Total | pts | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Participation rate | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| pts | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Aged 15-19 years | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employed | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Full time | '000 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 3.6 | 2.9 | 4.2 |
| Part time | '000 | 4.1 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 4.5 | 5.1 | 6.3 |
| Total | '000 | 4.6 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 7.2 |
| Unemployed | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Looking for f/t work | '000 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 3.9 | 3.2 | 5.0 |
| Looking for p/t work | '000 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 2.0 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 5.4 |
| Total | '000 | 4.4 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 1.5 | 2.4 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 7.3 |
| Labour force | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Not in labour force | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| '000 | 4.9 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 1.6 | 2.5 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 7.7 | |
| Total | '000 | 5.7 | 4.6 | 4.0 | 1.7 | 2.7 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 8.7 |
| Unemployment rate | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Looking for f/t work | pts | 4.3 | 4.8 | 4.2 | 5.0 | 3.8 | 7.9 | 7.4 | 8.0 | 2.3 | 3.7 | 2.0 |
| Looking for p/t work | pts | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 4.7 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.9 |
| Total | pts | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.8 |
| Participation rate | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| pts | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Unemployment to population ratio - looking for f/t work | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| pts | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | |

except the ABS logo, the Commonwealth Coat of Arms, and any material protected by a trade mark - is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 2.5 Australia licence